

VOL. II.—No. 1. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1829. WHOLE No.

NOTICE.	JUST PUBLISHED,	COLUMBUS, ON VIEWING THE NEW	many eager inquiries concerning our respective	quarters. We are encamped three leagues hence,	which was crowded with citizens, who
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The pressure was terrific. The people were employed to clear the way for the king monarch and his entourage. The people showed their courage by maintaining their composure.

failed me promptly to tell me that this was the great Gustavus.

"Robb!" exclaimed my servant. "How slowly he rides across the castle-gate. He is afraid that his muffled course may injure the thoughtless children perpetrating crossing his path; and, being near sighted, he shades his eyes with his hand."

"The king is very plainly attired," I remarked. "but a man so distinguished by nature need not the aid of dress. His features are finely moulded and full of dominion; but his person, although majestic and imposing, is somewhat too compact."

"What chance too much of him?" replied somewhat roughly the subaltern. "He is not a heavier man than the heroic Chatterbox, or Rolf the Gallows, who founded the powerful state of Normandy; and in activity of body and mind, he is, at least, their equal."

Unwilling to irritate this partisan of Gustavus by pursuing the subject, I remarked the uncommon beauty of the king's horse.

"A fine horse," he replied, "he is the hobby of Gustavus, and by the indulgence of this hobby he has too often exposed to imminent peril a life on which hinges the fate of Protestant Europe. On all occasions, and even in important engagements, he persists in riding horses easily distinguishable from all others. A few days before the battle of Leipzig, a horse dealer brought into the camp a noble charger, very peculiarly marked and coloured. This fellow was a spy employed by the base and cowardly Austrians, who calculated that Gustavus would ride this fine animal in the approaching engagement, and become an easy prey for their bullets."

"And who," I inquired, "is that broad-shouldered hero, with a clear, dark complexion, accompanied by a fine youth in the garb of a student?"

"That man of bone and muscle," he replied, "is the brave and chivalrous Banner, a name admirably characteristic of the man. He is truly a living standard, and, in the widest turn of the battle, stands firm as a castle tower, rallies around him the bewildered soldiers, and leads them on again to combat and to victory. His noble bearing cannot, however, be unknown to you. How much I regret that I cannot also show you those valiant soldiers, Collenburg and Duffer. Alas! they fell on the field of Leipzig. That fine looking youth," he continued, "is the king's son, a natural son, but partially concealed, before his marriage. Such an accident may happen to the best of men in the days of civil strife; and to kings, who are greatly tempted, we should be greatly tolerant. When Gustavus married, he undertook, in good faith, to become the husband of one woman, and he has ever been a model of conjugal tenderness."

"During those details the king had entered the hall, and taken a chair upon a raised platform at the upper end; his chancellor and staff officers standing on each side of him. Suddenly the king and his beautiful march, which had greeted the entrance of Gustavus, ceased; the king nodded to the band, and the wind instruments began to play the solemn dead-march, usually performed when a condemned officer is going to execution. The large folding-doors again opened, and two black coffins were brought in by soldiers, moving in slow time to the sounding music, and followed by a tall and harsh looking man, with uncovered head and vulgar features. He wore a red cloak, which, but partially concealed a glittering blade of unusual breadth, and resembling rather a surgical instrument than a weapon. "What does all this portend?" I inquired from my old companion, who had hitherto answered all my queries with singular intelligence, and in language far above his apparent condition. "Without, however, revealing his secret, he said, 'this is the king's son, a natural son, but partially concealed, before his marriage. Such an accident may happen to the best of men in the days of civil strife; and to kings, who are greatly tempted, we should be greatly tolerant. When Gustavus married, he undertook, in good faith, to become the husband of one woman, and he has ever been a model of conjugal tenderness.'"

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unconquerable delight, advanced a step towards the royal altar, as if he would have expressed his approbation by a cordial embrace. Controlling, however, with visible effort, this sudden impulse, he resumed his place. Meanwhile, the king exchanged a glance of friendly intelligence with his chancellor, and continued in a tone of diminished severity.

"You will probably, gentlemen, charge me with inconsistency in thus sanctioning a public duel, after my promulgation of a general order against the practice of duelling. There are, however, peculiar circumstances connected with this duel, to explain which, and to vindicate myself, I have requested your presence on this occasion. The gentlemen before you, Captain Barstom and Seifert, are well known as officers of high and deserved reputation. Barstom has evinced heroic courage on many occasions, and he saved my life in the Polish war, when I was beleaguered and surrounded. Syrot towards struck off my iron cap, which heretic head-gear the Austrians used to put on the heads of their knights, and, relying upon his good sense and moderation, I promised to grant him a free boon. He never availed himself of this pledge until yesterday, when he solicited my permission to meet Captain Seifert in single combat."

"Seifert has studied chivalry at German universities, and to good purpose, for he may judge from the brilliant valour which made him a captain on the field of Leipzig. He has endeavoured to prove to me, by numerous Greek and Latin scraps, that I ought to sanction this duel; but it would not be difficult to bring forward old Homer himself in evidence, that the Greeks were not very studious in points of etiquette. For instance, Achilles called Agamemnon 'a drunkard, with the look of a dog and the valour of a deer.' Seifert, however, is not a man to be influenced by either classical or Christian authority; his reason lies in prostrate adoration before the shrine of false honour, that Moloch of dark ages, around which the chivalry of that period danced, until their giddy brains lost the faculty of distinguishing right from wrong."

"Thus solemnly pledged to two irreconcilable obligations, how can I extricate myself from a predicament so embarrassing? I have exhausted all my powers of reasoning and persuasion in vain endeavours to accomplish a reconciliation. My promise of a free boon to Barstom I cannot honourably retract; nor can I, for his sake, infringe upon the salutary law so long established. Happily one alternative remains. These misguided men are determined to fight, and, if possible, to destroy each other. Be it so! Their savage propensities shall be gratified, and I will witness their chivalrous courage and heroic conduct of life. Now, gentlemen, draw, and do your worst! Fight as champions, and not as assassins; either the better swordsman; but mark well the consequence! Soon as one of you is slain, my executioner shall strike off the head of the other. Thus my pledge to Barstom will be redeemed, and the law against duelling will remain intact."

"Here Gustavus ceased to speak; the solemn dead march was repeated by the band, the coffin was brought nearer to the duellists, and the grim visaged executioner again came into view, with his horrible weapon. At this awful moment I beheld Seifert and Barstom suddenly rush forward, throw themselves at the feet of Gustavus, and supplicate for mercy."

"Mercy depends not upon me, but upon yourself," mildly replied the king, soon as the band had ceased. "If you do not fight," the executioner will find no occupation here." These words were accompanied by a glance at the headsman, who immediately quitted the hall by a side door. "But, if you are sincerely desirous," continued Gustavus, "to regain the good opinion of the brave men and good citizens here assembled, you will at once relinquish every hostile feeling, and embrace each other as friends."

"The duellists instantly flew into each other's arms. Gustavus raised his folded hands and kindly features in devout feeling towards heaven, and the executioner gave a signal to the band, which played a hymn of reconciliation and brotherly love. I now heard, with inexpressible delight, the King, Oxenstein, Horn, Banner, Stahlhaub, and Prince Bernhard, with the assembled officers and guards, singing the impressive verses of Luther, with beautiful accuracy of time and tone. The magnificent bass of Gustavus added to the melody, and the organ, which played a solemn and majestic hymn, breathed a silver trumpet, and although forty years have rolled over my head since I heard it, the rich and solemn tones of the royal singer still vibrate upon my memory."

"The hallowed feeling spread through hall and gallery, and every one who could sing joined with fervour in the sacred song. Even my old subaltern, whose voice was painfully hoarse and unmusical, drew from his pocket a hymn book and a pair of copper spectacles; his tones were tremulous and discordant, but, in my estimation, his musical deficiencies were amply redeemed by the tears which rolled abundantly down his hollow and time-worn cheeks."

"Thus was this terrible camp scene converted, as if by miracle or magic, into a solemn, and, surely, an acceptable service of the Almighty."

From the London Examiner.

PENALTY OF DEATH FOR FORGERY.—MR. JUSTICE PARK AND JOSEPH HUNTON.

Another Extraordinary Case.—When the jury who had found Wm. Abbott guilty of an attempt on the life of his wife, recommended him to mercy, the Recorder told them that their recommendation should be carefully conveyed to the proper authorities. When the verdict against Joseph Hutton, for forgery, was added, a like recommendation, Mr. Justice Park immediately told the jury that it would be of no avail. And why did this latter jury convey to the Bench any wish of the kind? Not assuredly because they did not consider the crime of which they had found the prisoner guilty a very heavy one, or one which did not merit an adequate punishment;—no, but because they patook of the growing conviction, a conviction entertained by thousands, and among them some of the wisest and best of mankind,—that the penalty of death for forgery is too severe,—that, being the heaviest which the law can inflict, it ought to be limited to the perpetrators of extreme offences,—the committers of ruffian violence upon the person, and the inhuman shedders of blood. Mr. Justice Park, indeed, may not be of this opinion; yet why should he have gone out of his way, just at the moment when the appalling sentence of guilty had fallen upon the eager ear of the agitated prisoner, to strike from a fallen fellow creature that last stay of the wretched, the faint hope of an escape from a public and ignominious death? How can Mr. Justice Park be so very certain that the recommendation of the jury will be of no avail? The time will come in England, as it has already come in many civilized countries, when some other punishment than that of death will be found for the crime of forgery. It is quite clear that this infliction does not prevent the commission of the offence, and it is to be doubted whether it deters more than would one in the next degree of severity. That many offenders escape from punishment altogether, because of its terrible consequences, is quite notorious; for some persons would not more think of having a man put to death for defrauding them of money, than they would think of filling the office of executioner in order to obtain it. In fact, this extreme infliction shocks the general feeling. You cannot persuade any one that a murderer and a forger equally merit death. The crime of Wm. Abbott, deliberate and shocking as it was, is not, perhaps, one of the very worst of its kind; but who, for one instant, will put that of Joseph Hutton on a level with it? Yet the law apportions a like punishment to each. There is a man now in London, who is received in what is called the higher circles. He assists at the concerts of the great,

instruct their wives and daughters, is largely patronized at his banquets—perhaps he occasionally contributes to the amusement of Mr. Justice Park himself, and may add to the evening enjoyments of some of those high Officers of State who will finally decide upon the fate of Joseph Hutton. Well, this man has notoriously committed the identical offence of which Hutton has been found guilty. And what does this prove? Not, certainly, that his reception in society is either proper or deplorable; but it shows that the crime is not one of that outrageous description which places the perpetrator on a level with various other criminals, and marks him out as a wretch, fit only for the guillotine or the gallows.

If, then, as is very likely, a change in the law will be operated in regard to forgery, as it is evident one has already taken place in the public sentiment concerning it, why may it not begin at once, taking advantage of the recommendation of the jury who tried the unfortunate man Hutton? Public opinion is ripe for it—humanity calls for it—policy even demands it. Why then should Mr. Justice Park thus volunteer to put down all hope of a compliance with this marvellous recommendation? Not, we verily believe, that he is wanting in common sensibility, but simply because he is incontinent of speech—because he must on all occasions talk—talk—talk—in season or out of season, little to the purpose, or altogether from the purpose.

The profits of a recent musical festival, at MANCHESTER, were five thousand pounds sterling. When, asks the N. Y. COURIER, will a musical festival, in this country, produce as many dollars? It seems fair to reply—when the superfluous wealth of our countrymen bears, to that of the wealthy English, the proportion of a dollar to a pound.

HECTOR, in SHAKESPEARE, quotes Aristotle—and the BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER makes Dean Swift cite Horro Tooker.

The dwelling of JOHN CUMMIN, Esq. in the Tuscarora valley, was burnt about a fortnight since. Mr. Cummin had twice before suffered from fire.

The BOSTON COURIER has assumed the regal style, and calls its editor curacy.

TWO INFANT SCHOOLS have lately been established in BOSTON, and seems to be regarded with the favour which these admirable institutions have uniformly secured wherever they have been introduced. That in PHILADELPHIA has been regularly added to the list of objects to which visitors are conducted by their friends, as interesting in themselves and creditable to our city. We never conversed with an individual who had returned from the spectacle with other feelings than those of delight.

MR. CLEMENTS called, this morning, to inform us that the prize of \$50,000, and one fourth of the \$10,000, was drawn yesterday afternoon by tickets which he had sold. By his advertisement it will be seen that he rejoices as heartily as if he had drawn them himself. The holder of the \$50,000 is a gentleman of this city who had no other ticket. He is not willing to have his name made public.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 20, the bill making appropriations for the service of the Government in the first quarter of the year 1829 was passed. Mr. Foot presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Worthington, in the State of Connecticut, praying that the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath may be discontinued. The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The bill allowing an additional drawback on imported sugar refined in this country, and exported therefrom, was taken up and discussed for about two hours.

The House of Representatives, after disposing of the various resolutions which were submitted, resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the consideration of the Bill to authorize the occupation of the Oregon Territory. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Mitchell, Gorham, and Drayton, and supported by Mr. Richardson.

MR. STROM then obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. POLK, who suggested that the Committee should rise, and be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the bill should be recommitted with instructions. The Committee, on motion of Mr. STROM, then rose and reported progress. Mr. POLK then moved that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Territories (the Committee which reported the bill having ceased to exist), with instructions to amend it, by introducing a clause extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Michigan to the Territory, and also authorizing the sending out of a party of exploration, to survey and make report of the condition and character of the country. Before any question was taken on this motion the House adjourned.

FOR THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.

In compliance with the prevailing taste for Scenic Pieces, the Managers of the above Theatre have produced the Drama of Illusion, which, for splendour of scenery and consistency of dialogue, far surpasses any of its predecessors. The scenery, by H. Warren and assistants, is of the most splendid nature and withal chaste; we would particularize the perspective scene in act first—it is the most perfect drawing we ever beheld on the stage, and the only fault to find, is that it is not long enough before the audience. The bridge is also an excellent effect—but the last scene fully realized our high wrought ideas of Persian splendour.

We would suggest to the Managers, that during the present run of this piece, an exchange of the principal characters should take place; it will be a relief to the actors and a gratification to the audience. This idea is advanced upon the presumption that every person who has once seen the Illusion, will pay a second visit to examine its beauties. It is to be performed again this evening, with the new pantomime of Philip Quarle.

ITEMS.

A grist mill belonging to Mr. John Crill, in Springfield township, Mercer Co. Pa. was burned down on Tuesday evening last. Some three or four hundred bushels of grain were in the mill and consumed with it.

A son of Mr. Griffin, formerly of Peekskill, N. Y. was thrown from his horse recently in Western county, and afterwards struck in the head by the horse's heel. He survived the accident only a few days.

The Albany papers publish a statement of the loss of property in that city for the two years ending the last week. The total amount is \$114,800, of which only \$28,800 was insured. The losses during the last year, 1828, were \$80,800.

The large dwelling house of Judge John Armstrong, of Harwick, Warren county, N. J. took fire last Thursday afternoon and burnt to the ground. It is thought to have taken fire from the wad of a gun that was discharged during that day at a bird sitting near the roof of the house.

in the Church. Christ Church and St. Stephen's are the subjects of the other two. We feel quite safe in expressing the opinion that the whole set may be shown, with credit, in competition with any thing of the same kind yet produced on this side of the Atlantic.

The anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims was commemorated at Plymouth on the 22d ult. by religious services in the Rev. Mr. Freeman's meeting house, and by a parade of the Standish Guards, who dined together at the Plymouth Hotel.

The Boston Patriot says—"A bright light having been seen in a north eastern direction, on Saturday evening, gave rise to a report that there had been a large fire in Salem, Lynn, or Beverly. It however proved to be the grass on the Chelsea Marches, which had taken fire."

General Jackson left the Hermitage, at Nashville, on the 23d ult. on his way to Philadelphia. Mr. Chester Paine, of German Flats, N. Y. raised last year, on less than 11 1-3 rods of ground, 52 bushels of Onions, Turnips and Potatoes; being 723 1-2 bushels per acre. The circumference of one Turnip was 19 inches.

According to the Eastern Argus, a Representative to Congress, friendly to Gen. Jackson, has been elected in Oxford district, Maine.

The Winnebago Indians, on their way home, arrived at Wheeling, Va. on the 23d ult. from whence they departed the next day for Detroit, via Zanesville.

The Albany steamboats have proceeded no farther than Red Hook (about 15 miles this side of Hudson) on their last trips. Above that place, the River was closed by ice, and people crossed upon it on Monday.

Jacob Butts, Esq. of the town of Laurens, N. Y. committed suicide on the 22d inst. by hanging himself in his barn. He was a man in easy circumstances, highly respected, and rising of sixty years old.

The Legislature of New Jersey met in Trenton, agreeably to adjournment, on the 6th inst. There were 285 convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison on the 30th September 1827, since which 104 have been received, 77 have been discharged, 14 pardoned, 4 died, 2 escaped, and 4 discharged by the Supreme Court, leaving the number on the 30th Sept. 1828, 280. Of the present convicts one sixth are coloured persons.

The Presidential Electors for the State of Alabama met at Tuscaloosa on the 3d ult. and gave their vote to Andrew Jackson, President, and J. C. Calhoun, Vice President, of the United States, for the 4 years succeeding the 4th March next. The messenger employed to transmit the returns took his departure for Washington on the ensuing morning.

The Bath Gazette says, the libel suit of Col. John P. Deane vs. the Editor of the "Kentucky Gazette," has been withdrawn, and the business settled in a manner highly honourable to both parties.

It is said in a letter from Paris that much encouragement is given to the following new invention for heating rooms. "A piece of quick lime dipped into water and shut hermetically into a box constructed for the purpose, gives almost a purgatory heat, and prevents the necessity of fire during the winter."

The session of the Maryland Legislature commenced on Monday. Col. Samuel Neill, committed suicide in Mecklenburg county, N. C. on Friday, 21st ult. in a state of derangement.

An Augusta paper says "it is reported that Judge Shorter has resigned his judgeship."

Major HAMILTON, of South Carolina, appeared on Tuesday in his seat in the House of Representatives.

Nearly 4,000 barrels of flour had been imported into Kingston within three weeks.

A vessel had arrived at Jamaica, from Carthage, with \$20,000 in specie.

A correspondent says—"The story of Davy Crockett will make the fortune of the Lexington Bulletin; if it don't, I wish I may be shot!"

A Forge near London, in Franklin county, was destroyed by fire, the week before last. A coloured woman has been imprisoned on suspicion.

Mr. Cooper commenced a short engagement at Augusta, Geo. on the 23d ult.

Miss Rock is performing at the Richmond Va. Theatre. She appeared as Lady Bell on Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

Western Division.—We are informed that the water was passed over the large aqueduct at Freeport with perfect safety. In a few days the water will be let into the Canal the whole distance from Kiskiminetas to Pittsburgh. All the difficult places on the Canal, from the Salt Works to this place, are already surmounted, and the salt boats are now actively navigating it for a considerable distance, free from impediments or danger. It is expected that in about two weeks the navigation will be open as low as Blairsville.

We know not who can expect the navigation of the Canal to be open from Blairsville so soon as stated by the Statesman. Certainly not the Commissioners, Engineers, or Contractors. They know that the tunnel, eight miles below this, is not yet completed through the rock; and that, in some places, the earth has not been touched by spade, pick or shovel, on the line of canal. Perhaps the editor of the Statesman has been led to express this expectation by a paragraph in the Governor's Message. His Excellency uses words of caution in that paragraph, not pledging his own veracity, but giving it as hearsay only. "The canal will not be in a condition to receive the water, at all events not fit for navigation from this place, much before this time next year. The tunnel on the Conemaugh is not expected to be completed before the first of May or June next. We do not see why the route of this work should be cancelled, or why it was represented to the Governor so differently from the truth.—Blairsville Record."

The Committee appointed by the legislature of New Jersey at their late sitting consisting of Andrew Howell, Esq. member of Council, Wm. B. Ewing, Esq. Speaker of the Assembly, and William Stiles, member of Assembly, to examine the Morris Canal, and make report thereon at the next sitting, it appears by the Newark papers, have attended to their appointment, and examined the canal, in company with the President of the company, C. D. Colden, Esq. and a number of other gentlemen.

Charlotte Furnace, situated near this place, and owned by Messrs. Hays and McClure, was blown out last week. She continued in blast about thirteen months, and we are gratified to learn, that the proprietors will realize a compensation for their enterprise, far beyond their expectations, in this their first effort. Preparations will immediately commence to put her in blast early in the spring.

TWO FORGE are now in progress of building, on Sherman's Creek in this county, and will, we are informed, be put into operation early in the Spring. We learn also that one or two additional Furnaces are in contemplation, and will go into operation during the present year.—Perry Forester.

A few days ago, says the Ulster, N. Y. Sentinel, two little boys from ten to twelve years of age, sons of Mr. Angus Cameron, of Shawangunk, led out a pair of cattle to water. While at the pond they agreed, as they said, to have a game of returning to the stable, and the younger

was better to secure his coat, tied the end of the halter around his wrist. The animals ran off at the word, and the poor lad with the halter around his wrist, after being dragged over the ground and killed, as it is supposed, against a post of the hay house standard, and he was much the colt bounded over a fence and broke the head-stall. No limbs were fractured, but his head was literally reduced to the state of a jelly.

FROM RIO GRANDE.

The brig Sarah, which arrived at this port yesterday, sailed from Rio Grande on the 10th of November. Captain Ashford informs, that the news of Peace having been concluded reached that place on the 22d of October, but that Province was still in a state of distraction. About the 1st of October, General Rivarado, one of the Buenos Ayres commanders, revolted, with a large portion of the army, took possession of the extensive district of Misiones, with all the cattle that had been collected during the war, and declared his intention of establishing an independent government, and of subjecting the whole province of Rio Grande to his jurisdiction. The people had thus far seconded his plans, and were looking to a standard, and he was marching towards the city. He had issued a most flattering proclamation to the people, peaceably submitted to his way, and threatened death to all who opposed him. A body of troops under the command of Colo M'Gregor, had proceeded from Rio Grande to oppose the insurrection, but news was received about 600 of these troops had gone over to the rebels. This had so weakened the strength that they would be wholly unable to prevent the march to the city.

On the morning of the same day that the news of peace reached Rio Grande, a Buenos Ayres privateer captured four Brazilian vessels off the coast of Brazil, and sent them to the port of Zephyr, of this port. The privateer was commanded by Capt. Green. The vessels were considered legal prizes.

The intercourse between Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres had commenced. A brig and a schooner had been sent from Buenos Ayres, and had just arrived, having left Buenos Ayres about the 2d of November, but Capt. Ashford did not know anything respecting American vessels at that port.

The Sarah touched at Rio Janeiro, and sailed there on the 21st of Nov. The U. S. ship "Albatross" remained in port. Two brig of war of the U. S. Navy, the "Albatross" and the "Thetis", were also in port. Margat Frisbie, had also arrived at Baltimore.

FROM THE OGDENSBURG GAZETTE.

The Postmaster General of the United States, and the corresponding officer of British America, have made a very salutary arrangement for the transmission of letters, papers, &c. from or going to the Canada, through the offices at this place, and Prescott. Letters have heretofore been forwarded from Ogdensburg, unless the postage accruing in either place had been paid. Such postage, by the arrangement, will be mutually refunded by the respective departments, and no delay will where postage is charged.

FROM LA FRENCH PAPERS.

The Journal du Loiret says:—"It is at Orleans that the Mexican Congress, granted to M. Laine de Villebois, of the department of the Loiret, 6000 acres of land, on the banks of the Loiret, in return of his services in the recognition of the Mexican State, and the conclusion of a treaty between France and the Mexican Republic."

The King has decided that the Mole at the harbour shall in future bear the name of Louis XVI, who ordered its construction, and was the work of his reign. The vast cost, which is to be opened in 1829, will be paid by Charles X. This decision having been known to the Authorities of Cherbourg, an address, expressive of their gratitude for this mark of royal favour, was transmitted to the Minister of Marine, to be laid before the King, who received it in the most gracious manner.

The fall of King George's, at Nijni Novgorod, is one of the most striking spectacles which presents. Nijni is in an enchanting position, upon a lofty hill, at the foot of which a junction is formed between two of the largest rivers of an empire where in general they are remarkably wide. These rivers are the Oka and the Volga. The buildings erected this year for the fair form a town of themselves, and they are far from being too numerous; for, during the two months that the fair lasts, the population of the city amounts to about 200,000 souls. A remarkable circumstance at this fair is, that, with this multitude of nations collected in a comparatively small space, and where goods of immense value are exposed, no robberies are committed, and no maintenance of public order is required.

M. de Villeneuve, Director-General of the Customs, was recently at Antwerp with the Countess, his wife. Whilst the former was occupied in reading the journals at a public table, the latter, who is fond of drawing, amused herself in sketching the exterior of the fine Cathedral of Antwerp. On a sudden the Countess was interrupted by a man, who said, "I am you doing there?—You are sketching the Cathedral. Have you permission of the Police to do so?" "No—Well, come along with us." This was whom her husband had by that time joined, then taken to the police office, by whom and four men, where she was not till M. de Villeneuve had betrayed the Countess, who was immediately maintained.

The Emperor Nicholas was addressed by the Duke Alexander of Wirttemberg, after stating his satisfaction at having been opened in the environs of the Kirloff, upon the canal which forms a junction between the Chekama and the lake of Koz, and thereby a permanent communication by water established between St. Petersburg and Archangel, attributes the success of the undertaking to the activity and perseverance of

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